

The Muse.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

## No. 39

Gen. Houston and the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Sam Houston addressed the people of Independence, Texas, on the 10th of May, in their request. The following is the closing sentence of the Governor's speech:

"I have ever been conservative, was conservative as long as the Union lasted—an conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy; and giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil, and military, and the government which a majority of the people have approved and acquiesced in, an honest obedience. I feel that I should do less than my duty did I not press upon them the importance of regarding this the first duty of a good citizen."







The Democratic papers of the whole country are...  
The Democratic papers of the whole country are...  
The Democratic papers of the whole country are...

Special Notices.  
SHERMAN & BAKER'S Store is well worth...  
SHERMAN & BAKER'S Store is well worth...  
SHERMAN & BAKER'S Store is well worth...

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.  
JAMES CLARK'S GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY...  
JAMES CLARK'S GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY...  
JAMES CLARK'S GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY...

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OXYGENATED BITTERS.  
Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a most...  
Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a most...  
Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a most...

OXYGENATED BITTERS.  
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FROM REV. N. B. BEERS.  
An influential and highly respectable...  
An influential and highly respectable...  
An influential and highly respectable...

FROM REV. N. B. BEERS.  
An influential and highly respectable...  
An influential and highly respectable...  
An influential and highly respectable...

GREAT DISCOVERY.  
Ample tests, both by...  
Ample tests, both by...  
Ample tests, both by...

GREAT DISCOVERY.  
Ample tests, both by...  
Ample tests, both by...  
Ample tests, both by...

THE MARKETS.  
GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.  
Superior Flour...  
Superior Flour...  
Superior Flour...

THE MARKETS.  
BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.  
Flour...  
Flour...  
Flour...

THE MARKETS.  
HAWKINS—THURSDAY LAST.  
Flour...  
Flour...  
Flour...

Sheriff's Sale.  
In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias...  
In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias...  
In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias...

To Bridge Builders.  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at...  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at...  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at...

The Great Discovery.  
OF THE AGE—Inflammatory and Chronic...  
OF THE AGE—Inflammatory and Chronic...  
OF THE AGE—Inflammatory and Chronic...

Stray Bull.  
CAME to the premises of the author...  
CAME to the premises of the author...  
CAME to the premises of the author...

Notice.  
JOHN MARSH'S ESTATE—Letters testam...  
JOHN MARSH'S ESTATE—Letters testam...  
JOHN MARSH'S ESTATE—Letters testam...

Notice.  
JOHN REPLEMAN'S ESTATE—Letters testam...  
JOHN REPLEMAN'S ESTATE—Letters testam...  
JOHN REPLEMAN'S ESTATE—Letters testam...

Notice.  
SAMUEL BEARS' ESTATE—Letters testam...  
SAMUEL BEARS' ESTATE—Letters testam...  
SAMUEL BEARS' ESTATE—Letters testam...

New Goods!  
FARMER'S BROTHERS have just received...  
FARMER'S BROTHERS have just received...  
FARMER'S BROTHERS have just received...

Old Muskets & Rifles.  
ALL persons throughout Adams county...  
ALL persons throughout Adams county...  
ALL persons throughout Adams county...

New Spring Goods!  
A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel...  
A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel...  
A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel...

Public Sale.  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...

Public Sale.  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...

Public Sale.  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...  
ON Saturday, the 23rd day of June inst...

Baltimore Advertiser.  
Howard Street.  
CARPET STORE—A. G. GRIFITH & SON...  
CARPET STORE—A. G. GRIFITH & SON...  
CARPET STORE—A. G. GRIFITH & SON...

List of Merchants.  
FABRICATED & BROTHERS...  
FABRICATED & BROTHERS...  
FABRICATED & BROTHERS...

New Spring Goods!  
P. H. BARNES & SONS...  
P. H. BARNES & SONS...  
P. H. BARNES & SONS...

Private Sale.  
OF A FARM—The subscriber, Assignee...  
OF A FARM—The subscriber, Assignee...  
OF A FARM—The subscriber, Assignee...

Boochersville Store.  
MILLER & SON respectfully say to the...  
MILLER & SON respectfully say to the...  
MILLER & SON respectfully say to the...

Now is the Time!  
THE undersigned, having leased the Gar...  
THE undersigned, having leased the Gar...  
THE undersigned, having leased the Gar...

Union Inn.  
GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn...  
GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn...  
GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn...

New Liquor Store.  
JACOB STUCK would inform the public...  
JACOB STUCK would inform the public...  
JACOB STUCK would inform the public...

New Goods & Lumber.  
PETER ROHDE, at Annapolis, has just...  
PETER ROHDE, at Annapolis, has just...  
PETER ROHDE, at Annapolis, has just...

Limbs! Limbs!  
THE undersigned has leased one of the...  
THE undersigned has leased one of the...  
THE undersigned has leased one of the...

Cloves Anodyne.  
TOOTHACHE DROPS—Complain no more...  
TOOTHACHE DROPS—Complain no more...  
TOOTHACHE DROPS—Complain no more...

Notice to Tax-payers.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the County...  
NOTICE is hereby given that the County...  
NOTICE is hereby given that the County...

Notice to Tax-payers.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the County...  
NOTICE is hereby given that the County...  
NOTICE is hereby given that the County...

A Ready Market.  
100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED...  
100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED...  
100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED...

Merchant Tailoring!  
GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from...  
GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from...  
GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from...

Will be paid for any medicine...  
WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE...  
WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE...

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## The Muse.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Half a league, half a league,  
Half a league onward,  
All in the valley of death,  
Rode the six hundred.  
"Forward, the Light Brigade!"  
Charge for the guns!" he said:  
Into the valley of death  
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"  
Was there a man dismayed?  
Not though the soldiers knew  
Some one had blundered;  
Their's not to make reply,  
Their's not to reason why,  
Their's but to do and die,  
Into the valley of death  
Rode the six hundred.

Can'ton to right of them,  
Can'ton to left of them,  
Can'ton in front of them,  
Volley'd and thunder'd;  
Storm'd at with shot and shell,  
Boldly they rode and well,  
Into the jaws of Death,  
Into the mouth of hell  
Rode the six hundred.

Fleashed all their sabres bare,  
Fleashed as the sun came  
Searing the gunners there,  
Charging an army,  
While all the world blunder'd,  
Plunged in the battery-smoke  
Light through the line they broke;  
Cossack and Russian  
Reel'd from the sabre stroke,  
Shatter'd and smother'd;  
Then they rode back, but not,  
Not the six hundred.

Can'ton to right of them,  
Can'ton to left of them,  
Can'ton behind them,  
Volley'd and thunder'd;  
Storm'd at with shot and shell,  
While horse and hero fell,  
They that had fought so well,  
Came thro' the jaws of death,  
Back from the mouth of hell,  
All that were left of them,  
Left the six hundred.

When can their glory fade?  
Oh the wild charge they made!  
All the world wonder'd.  
Honor the charge they made,  
Honor the Light Brigade,  
Noble six hundred!

Communicated.

Mr. Editor:—In turning over the pages of an old Album, the following lines arrested my attention, which I consider too good to be lost; therefore, I send you a copy for publication:

TO MISS —

May your mind be celestial  
Inclined,  
Your walk be worthy of initiation,  
Your life be one of celebrity,  
(Not that I think it preferable,  
But because you do.)  
And your happiness  
Without alloy,  
Still cherish your sublime taste  
For solitude;  
Abstain from that of the parvenu,  
And your reward will be health,  
Happiness and perpetual youth;  
Ours being may thank your brow,  
And age itself feel jealous;  
But the fancies derived from solitude  
Are ever new. Yrs., &c., C—  
(Not for good, only elegantly.) 18—

## Miscellaneous.

### Opinion of a Naval Officer.

Captain Engle, of the navy, has returned to Washington from a cruise on the Point. It is said he reports that the Point is held by four thousand Southern troops, and that a powerful battery is erected on the shore. The place is skillfully defended by works, and the task of capturing it would be great. Captain Engle, however, does not regard its capture as at all necessary for the purposes of the government, for the present at least, especially as vessels of war can pass the Point without incurring the peril of injury from the battery. Captain Engle reports that the position can be turned by a rear movement, and that by cutting off their communications with the land, the Southerners can be starved out.

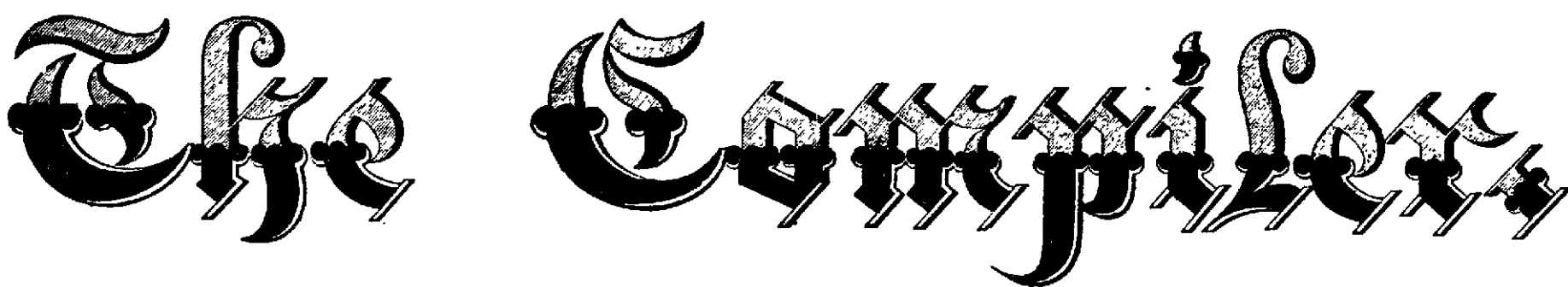
**Butler's Shareholders.**—A probable truthful story of one of Butler's professional freaks is told by a factory girl, formerly employed in one of the Lowell mills. She had been discharged, and the corporation refusing to pay her she sought legal redress and retained Mr. Butler for her counsel. He listened to her case with much interest and afterwards consulted the representatives of the corporation, who still refused to pay the girl her wages. Butler then issued a writ, and attacked the main water wheel of the establishment, and by bringing the whole manufactory to a stop, the corporation, rather than allow their mills to remain idle and await the law's delay, paid the girl her wages and resumed operations.

**Power of the Minnie Rifle.**—The power of the Minnie rifle has been proved in the collision of the troops with the mob at St. Louis. The shells in striking the walls tore the bricks for a space of three or four inches in diameter, and when they struck perpendicularly, penetrated to the depth of six inches in the solid wall. One shot fired at an angle to the wall, tore away the corner of a brick next the door frame, struck the edge of the frame, penetrating through it at least six inches, and went through the door into the building, lodging in the opposite wall.

**Moving from one State to Another with House and Family.**—A strange spectacle was witnessed on the Illinois river a few days ago. In tow of the Resolute, going north, was a barge, on which reposed a two-story frame house. This house is the property of a man who lived in it in St. Louis. Becoming alarmed at the late commotion, he had his house moved to the river, and taken to another State. His family went along with him. While going up the river the man's dog sat in the door, the cat reclined lazily at a window, and the good wife carried on the household work as usual.

**Regular Troops.**—About four thousand regular troops have been recalled from distant posts in the still western country, leaving only a few companies engaged in that portion of the service. Some of these may be called home. The place of the troops thus withdrawn will be supplied by militia-men.

**Vice-stings** as even in our pleasure, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.



## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAMBLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

No. 89.

### Who Saw the Steer?

The richest time of the season, says the Newbury Herald, came off the other day in the neighborhood of the market. The greenest Jonathan imaginable, decked out in a snowy coat, a long blue frock, and a pair of cowhide shoes, as big as gondolas, with a huge whip under his arm, stalked into a billiard saloon, where half a dozen persons were improving the time in trundling round the ivory; and after recovering from his first surprise at the (to him) singular aspect of the room, inquired if any of the blundering crowd who had come through town with his droves of other day, and had been "seen" in the street. The blundering crowd, with muchly winking at each other, proceeded to condole with him on his loss in the most heartiest manner. He watched the game with much interest, as he had evidently never seen or heard of anything of the kind before, and made great amusement by his demonstrations of applause when a good shot was made. "Jerusalem!" he made a favorite exclamation. At last he made bold to request the privilege of trying his skill when he set the crowd in a roar by his awkward movements. However, he gradually got his hand in and played as good as might be expected for a greenhorn. All hands now began to praise him, which so elated him that he actually began to think himself a second Plover, and, of course, he lost. The loss and the laugh so irritated him that he offered to play another game, and bet two dollars, which he pulled out of a big roll—seems his little sold well, and he was flush. This bet he also lost, as the fool might have known he would; and as a matter of fact, he pulled out a fifty spot, and offered to bet that the largest bill he had, and offered to bet that on another game. The crowd, however, round and raised money enough to cover it, and at it they went again; by some strange turn of luck greeny won. He now offered to put up the hundred, so they could now win back what they had lost, and fleece the fellow of his own roll besides. They went for a famous play, who happened to have money enough to bet with, and another game was played, in which Jonathan bet and won. Another hundred was also raised and won; and it was not until he had blundered through a half dozen games, and by some unaccountable run of luck, won them all, drained the pockets of his opponents of about four hundred dollars, so that they soon began to smell a very large rat, and then every body was tired of playing. He pulled his flock over his head, took his whip under his arm, and walked quietly out, turning round at the door, and remarking: "Gentlemen, if you should happen to see anything of that steer, I wish you would let me know." At the last accounts they had not seen the steer, but they had come to the conclusion that they saw the elephant.

### Going with the Girls.

The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet the multitudes take the initiative before their heads are presentable. It is a great trial, either to a tender or tough age, for an overgrown boy to go to the dance, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him. It is a severe test of courage. To go before the girls and make a tour of the room, without stepping on their toes, is an achievement of which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the girls of the evening are over.

Then comes, at last, the talking up. The dear girls don their hood and put on their shawls, and look so mischievous and saucy, so unimpeachable and independent, as if they did not wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has the most pluck goes to the prettiest girl in the room, his tongue reaching to the roof of his mouth, and saying, "I have a favor to ask of you, if you will, will you please to go home with me?" "Hall I see you home?" she says, as her finger to his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two gossies. As soon as she is within her own door, he struts home, and really thinks he has been, went and gone and done it.

### A Consistent Union Officer

The New York Herald of Tuesday, contains the following incident:

The following incident, described to us by a friend, speaks for itself. Lieutenant Colonel — an officer who did gallant service to his country in Mexico, and who now commands in the — regiment, which passed through this city on Sunday, was approached in one of our principal hotels, and enthusiastically addressed by a gentleman: "Colonel —, I heartily congratulate you upon this service upon which you are engaged." "Now, I inquire what your politics are?" responded the Colonel. "I am a Republican," replied the other. "Know then, sir," continued the Colonel, "that I permit myself to receive the congratulations of no member of the infamous party, to whose incendiaryism are attributable the calamities that overwhelm the country, unless he is himself willing to volunteer in suppressing the movements he has helped to instigate." "Volunteer with me, sir, and, if there is any fighting to be done, you shall have a chance to grease the gates of hell in short order. Yes, sir, and when we have put down this atrocious secession heresy, I am willing to return and aid in cutting from their pulpits the white cravatted soundrels who have been disturbing the tranquility of the republic for so many years."

He has seen no better fighting-material, he remarks, than is contained in this same — regiment, to which Lieut. Col. — belongs.

Nearly all the Volunteers from Bradford, Toga, Potter and Susquehanna counties, have returned from Harrisburg to their homes—refusing to enlist for three years. This does not speak very favorably of the influence of such ponderous Republicans as Jessup and Grow. These counties boasted of their fifteen thousand semi-military Wide-Awakes last fall, and all told, have only part of two volunteer companies now in camp—numbering a little less than one hundred men.

Do these strong Republican counties really want the South to get away from the Union, or do they fear the job of fighting her back? — Wayne Co. Herald.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has contracted with Entfeldt now in Europe for three thousand Enfield rifles, to be delivered in June.

### More Penetration.

There is a very general complaint amongst our gallant Pennsylvania troops at the shameful manner of their treatment, both in regard to provisions and clothing, neither being sufficient for their subsistence, comfort or respectability. There is evidently something wrong somewhere, and some persons are making fortunes off the Government at the expense of the poor soldiers. But it is not only in Pennsylvania that these complaints are made. The same thing, at least so far as provisions are concerned, is to be seen in the condition of the Ohio troops; and the following article, which we copy from the New York Atlas of the 12th ultimo, shows that it is even worse, if possible, in the Empire State than in either Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is high time that some remedy was applied, or else our brave volunteers will become disheartened and demoralized. The *Atlas* says:

**Plundering the War Fund.**—The delay, imbecility, and what is worse, the strongly suspected dishonesty of our State government in fitting out the volunteers from this State, excites general indignation. The legislature authorized the raising and equipping of thirty thousand volunteers, and appropriated for the purpose \$3,500,000. The city government appropriated a million more, while our citizens and patriotic institutions contributed nearly another million. Notwithstanding this ample supply of funds, our newly-raised regiments are wretchedly lodged, and are without uniforms or equipments of any kind. The men are drilling without muskets, and many of them do not yet know how to load a gun. While the people of this city and State are animated with but one sentiment, and are all resolved to sustain the government at all hazards, and at any cost, the only aim of our Republican State officers and managing politicians appears to have been to devise ways and means to fill their pockets out of the war funds, by plundering both the State and the general governments.

Not only has a State been so disgraced by its officers as the State of New York, in the matter of placing our willing soldiers on a war footing. All the volunteers that have yet left our city have been equipped by private means, or out of the "Union Defence Fund," contributed by our citizens and the city government, while, until last week, not even a single pair of pantaloons had been given to the State. Nevertheless, the half million of dollars appropriated by the legislature to purchase arms and accoutrements for the purchase of the old George Law muskets at \$20 a piece. Originally Mr. Law purchased these arms at the price of \$2 each, and would have rejoiced at an opportunity to sell them at \$5, after their conversion into percussion-lock muskets. The Federal New York City Layers are supposed to have been very busy in the profits of this recently speculation.

In the meantime the plunderers have been continually busy in plucking the *war-birds*. General Wool, while his headquarters were in this city, sadly interfered with the projects of these plunderers, and they had influence enough at Washington to secure his removal and send him back to the obscurity of Troy. The patriotic old war veteran would not only discuss, but would give the government a good talking, and would have been glad to have seen the worthless trash at five times the price of good articles, and he consequently fell into disgrace at Washington through the influence, it is said, of certain Albany politicians, who wanted a chance to steal.

The present contract system for army supplies is a gigantic swindle for the benefit of government favorites, who act as "middle-men" between the State and the army. It has been given out, which affords a profit of a quarter of a million of dollars. Miserable blunders and the poorest kind of forage are provided by government jets at the most preposterous prices and contracts for everything connected with the war awarded at the most extravagant rates. Veal and other stuff for the old cat than for the human stomach, is purchased in our markets, and put up for use in Washington, at the highest prices asked for the choicest qualities of these articles. The soldiers are crammed into transport vessels under dangerous circumstances, lodged in leaky shanties, fed on wretched fare, and supplied with blankets, etc., of the poorest quality; but the Republican leaders are making money.

A contractor in this city for belts and cartridge boxes told a friend of mine last week, that upon the war he should be able to turn out in four weeks from the time of taking the job, he expected to realize a net profit of \$30,000.

There is beyond all question a vast amount of rascally jobbery now being practiced upon government by the old "Pipe Layers," in whose hands both the State and National Government have thrown most of the business of furnishing equipment, provisions, and transportation for the troops. And especially in the charter and purchase of steamboats have monstrous impositions been practiced. Of the millions of dollars already expended, it is fair to calculate that one-half has been literally stolen by the Republican leeches who enjoy the favor of the government. The Astor House clique, at the head of which stands "my Lord Thurston," are reaping a rich harvest. They certainly will lose nothing by the war, however long it may be continued; and those who know them best say that they will do their utmost to delay its progress to a termination, in order that they may continue in the enjoyment of these plundering operations.

The deaths by battle alone, it is generally supposed, are slight in proportion to the number of deaths by disease. The average deaths in four great battles, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria and Waterloo, were only 2.11 per cent. of privates, or less than one in a thousand. In the Peninsula war there were generally 22 per cent., or more than one-fifth of the entire English army, absent on account of sickness. During 41 months of the Peninsula campaigns nearly three times the number died of disease that were killed in battle and died of wounds. In the Crimean war it is stated that about the same proportion of sickness prevailed in the British army as in the Peninsula wars. The French had improved wonderfully in their hospital system, while the English had remained at a stand still for many years. Let our Federal authorities look at these facts.

The Evening Post thinks that secession is not "not done" at the cost of two hundred millions. Why, the loss to the North in stoppage of business, fall in value of property and real property, additional taxation for war purposes, and voluntary contributions of money, labor and services has already far exceeded two hundred millions—and the war is not commented.—Brooklyn City News.

### The Freedom of an American.

*Inter omnia sibi leges, the ancient maxim, may be translated freely but correctly as to its signification,—"In war times, laws are silent."* Unquestionably this truth indicates the danger of war to any nation. Nor can it be doubted that at the present moment the danger before the United States is not so much from the Southern rebellion, as from the tendency to disregard all laws on the part of the Northern people. For, if the only hope before us is to crush the South by a war of conquest, that can perhaps be done. It may cost millions of treasure, and more blood than would serve to drown the original cause of the conflict, but after years of agony the nation will come out poor, weak, shatteringly, to commence again a feeble existence among the nations of the world, and endeavor to restore in time its weakened energies. But in the contempt for law, in the mad outcry to disregard all law for the purposes of carrying on the war, the patriot and statesman sees an infinitely worse danger to the Republic than in the war itself.

For the cause of our national existence we have arrived at a point where the Administration has determined upon a forcible suppression of an organized attempt at revolution; and as we have heretofore said we again say, that it is the duty of all citizens to sustain the government in the course it has adopted.

But, sustaining the government is one thing, and approving and adopting every measure and opinion that the Administration or the mad presses of the Administration party choose to adopt, is another thing; and we trust there is not an American citizen so cowardly as to yield to the demand which so many of the presses North and South make for the latter doctrine. We are the responsible sovereigns. Every man not only had the right, but is bound to have and express opinions as to the policy of the government. Every public man, editor, orator, or citizen of influence, is bound to exert his whole power to control, modify, and direct the policy of the government. With the execution of the policy, the private citizen has nothing to do. With the propriety of the policy he has every thing to do.

Here then is the ancient danger to the American citizen. The Administration presses in New York for four weeks past have demanded daily and twice a day the suppression of the laws—the abrogation of the citizen's right of joining in the government. They have demanded the crime of treason to be the expression of an opinion contrary to the view of the Administration. They have demanded the suppression by mobs of every attempt at free speech and opinion in public. They have shamelessly commended brutal and lawless attacks on individuals who have expressed such opinions.

Let us look this matter straight in the face, and take the very strongest case. The South is in a state of rebellion. The rebels claim that they have been wronged, and that they have a right to secede. This right is the ancient danger to the American citizen not only may discuss, but would give the government a good talking, and would have been glad to have seen the worthless trash at five times the price of good articles, and he consequently fell into disgrace at Washington through the influence, it is said, of certain Albany politicians, who wanted a chance to steal.

The same general principle is asserted in Blackstone's Commentaries, with reference to the law in England, from which we derive the writ of *habeas corpus*. He uses the following emphatic language in treating of the suspension of this right in seasons of public danger: "The happiness of our public Constitution is that it is not in the hands of Executive power to determine when the danger of the State is so great as to render this measure expedient; for it is the Parliament, or Legislative power, that when ever it sees proper to authorize the Crown, by suspending the *habeas corpus* act for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing." These authorities are sufficient to establish beyond all doubt that the Executive has no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* without the authority of Congress.

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The first steps toward the establishment of a military despotism cannot be guarded against with too much jealousy. We should dread the beginning of usurpation. The nation is in a perilous position, and it is greatly followed by gross and more alarming violations of established rights. If a citizen of Maryland may be seized and imprisoned in violation of law when that State is not in rebellion against the Government, we know not how soon citizens of Pennsylvania may be served in the same way, and the infamous proceeding of Star Chamber Councils repeated in this land of law and liberty.

None of those who denounce Judge Taney and commend the refusal of Gen. Cadwallader to obey the writ, have ventured to indicate how Merryman is to be tried for treason, without he is surrendered to the civil authorities. Admitting the right of the military to arrest persons detected in, or suspected of treason, from what source is the power derived to court martial on the ground of treason? Clearly a military government; and every civilian charged with treason must necessarily be tried by the civil tribunals.

We trust that the President will yet see the propriety of directing the surrender of Merryman to the civil authorities. It is of much more importance to vindicate a great principle than even to punish a single traitor. If the idea that the military is superior to the civil power in the loyal States is allowed to take root the time may not be far distant when some favorite but ambitious chieftain may, with an army of a hundred thousand men devoted to his fortunes, undertake to apply the same principle to the President of the United States.

### Flag Raising.

A Great Day at Petersburg, York Springs.—A large and enthusiastic crowd, numbering perhaps one thousand persons, assembled at Petersburg, on Saturday, 27th ult., for the purpose of raising a beautiful American flag, purchased by the liberal donations of the citizens of Petersburg and its vicinity. It will be remembered that during the last Presidential campaign, the Republicans of the York Springs district raised a beautiful pole, 110 feet high. This pole was to be lowered and disrobed of its political flag, and the stars and stripes substituted in its stead. The whole arrangement was under the control of the following committee: H. C. Peters, F. Gardner, H. J. Rightwell, W. W. Stewart, Adam Grove, Wm. Fickel, C. A. Peacock, H. A. Sheeler, whose arrangements were handsomely carried out by the largest crowd of American citizens that ever assembled in the district.

The Pole having been lowered to the ground, the committee proceeded to divest it of its political flag, when Col. F. Gardner, by special request of our committee, addressed the crowd as follows:

**Address to the Citizens.**—I arise with no intention of making a speech, but by special request of the committee, with whom I have the honor of serving, to make a few remarks to this assembly of American citizens, as preparatory to hoisting the American flag, the ensign of our country's glory and pride. The fate of the person who excites little or sympathy, but the principle upon which his case turns may be of vast and enduring importance. Such a case is that of Merryman, detained at Fort Mifflin by Gen. Cadwallader. Whether he is guilty of the crime imputed to him we know not. He may be a criminal of the deepest dye, and he may be entirely innocent of the treason charged upon him. This is not the question involved in the refusal of Gen. Cadwallader to surrender the prisoner to the custody of the civil authorities by obeying the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The simple question presented by this refusal to the safeguard of liberty, is this: Has the President of the United States the right at any time to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*?

The Constitution of the United States says: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none fully than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution, says: "It would seem, as the power is granted to Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency has arisen must exclusively belong to Congress."

So Chief Justice Marshall, in a case of reason reported in 4th Cranch, page 100, says: "If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the power vested by the act (the power to grant writs of *habeas corpus*) in the Courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations, which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislature will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty, and must obey the law."

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being thus sectionalized, the South, on the principle that an extreme begets another, soon united in an attitude of aggressive sectionalism. The result, as the National Democracy had always predicted, was revolution, and now, our beloved country is on the very verge of dissolution and anarchy. In this emergency the representatives of the Democracy, the voters of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, are asked to disband their organization, and to join hands with the men of the South, and establish a national party in the country, and to inaugurate a crusade with these excellent leaders of one-half of the Union, to improve the Union blood of the National Democracy! In this critical period, the good old Democrats of Pennsylvania, are asked to fuse with the men whose persistence in the madness of sectionalism, despite the warnings and admonitions of good and true men, has brought this country to the verge of ruin, desolation and horrors of civil war! Democrats! Will you give up your organization, now when your opponents stand aghast at the very work of their own hands? Will you join them, now, merely because they desire you to shoulder a portion of their own iniquity? We know the response of your hearts. You will stand to your colors. You will stand to victory under the banners of Democracy, the Stars and Stripes, the time-honored symbol of equal rights, and the greatest good to the greatest number!

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

### The Catholic Clergy and the State of the Country.

We find in the Catholic Telegraph the Pastoral Letter of the Third Provincial Council of Cincinnati, to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese.

The following is the passage which relates to the duty of the country:

**Our Country.—***Invocation for Peace.*—But we have to deplore calamities, either present or imminent, still nearer home. Our beloved country, which has for three quarters of a century unfurled its spotless banner of civil and religious liberties over us and our fellow-citizens, is now divided and is threatened with still greater disasters, among which the most fearful of all civil war is the most imminent. May God, in his infinite goodness, or at least mitigate this awful calamity, which would arm brother against brother in fratricidal strife, and would result in wide spread ruin to the whole country! May He, in His mercy, soothe the asperity of party feelings, soften the hearts of the men of opposing sections, and incline to fraternization the men of the same section, may now easily be led by the reason of the moment to regard one another as enemies! Only God, who created and who governs the hearts of men, can accomplish this result.

It is not for us to inquire into the causes which have led to the present unhappy condition of affairs. This inquiry belongs more appropriately to those that are directly concerned in the managing of the war. The spirit of the Catholic Church is eminently conservative, and while her ministers rightfully feel a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of the country, they do not think it their province to enter into the political arena. They leave to the ministers of the human sects to discuss from their pulpits and in their newspapers the various questions, and to the people to decide upon the merits of the various parties. Thus while many of the sects have divided into hostile parties on an exciting political issue, the Catholic Church has carefully preserved her unity of spirit in the land of peace, literally knowing no North, no South, no East, and no West. Wherever Christ is to be preached and sinners are to be saved, she is found with her ministrations of truth and mercy. She leaves the exciting questions referred to precisely where the inspired Apostle of the Gentiles left it, contenting herself, like him, with inculcating on all classes and grades of society the faithful discharge of the duties belonging to their respective stations of life, to God for the deeds done in the flesh, and to man for the words spoken, and that eternity never ends beyond this point her ministers do not consider it their province to go, knowing well that they are the ministers of God, who is not a God of dissension, but of peace and love.

Had this wise and conservative line of conduct been generally followed throughout our country, we are convinced that much of the evil which has befallen us, which now unfortunately exists, would have been obviated, and that brotherly love, the genuine offering of true Christianity, instead of the fratricidal hatred which is obviously opposed to its essential genius and spirit, would now bless our country, and bind together all our fellow-citizens in one harmonious brotherhood. May God, in His infinite goodness, grant that the sectarian which have divided the nation, may gradually yield to the Catholic spirit which unites and breathes unity and love.

### Is Truth Stranger than Fiction?

A Yankee pedlar who had stopped in a coffee-house to refresh himself one hot day, heard a very











